

LANCEHAWK LIMITED

**Company Registration Number:
01989106 (England and Wales)**

Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 30 June 2018

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 July 2017

End date: 30 June 2018

LANCEHAWK LIMITED

Contents of the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 June 2018

Balance sheet

Notes

LANCEHAWK LIMITED

Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2018

	<i>Notes</i>	2018	2017
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets:	3	30,000	44,400
Tangible assets:	4	17,708	28,816
Total fixed assets:		47,708	73,216
Current assets			
Debtors:		1,052,235	1,026,870
Cash at bank and in hand:		205,357	95,124
Total current assets:		1,257,592	1,121,994
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:		(712,267)	(717,172)
Net current assets (liabilities):		545,325	404,822
Total assets less current liabilities:		593,033	478,038
Total net assets (liabilities):		593,033	478,038
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital:		100	100
Profit and loss account:		592,933	477,938
Shareholders funds:		593,033	478,038

The notes form part of these financial statements

LANCEHAWK LIMITED

Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 30 June 2018 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit & loss account.

**This report was approved by the board of directors on 02 November 2018
and signed on behalf of the board by:**

Name: ROBERT NIGEL LOVERING
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

LANCEHAWK LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 June 2018

1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

Turnover policy

Turnover is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods. The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably. It is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of transactions can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation policy

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows: If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Intangible fixed assets and amortisation policy

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows: If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in the amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Other accounting policies

Basis of Preparation - The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss. **Taxation** - the taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. **Goodwill** arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed five years. **Impairment** - The review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units. **Government Grants** - Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does not impose specified future performance related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the

revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as liability. Financial Instruments - A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non convertible preference shares and non puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is functional currency of the entity. Defined contribution plans - Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises. Profit before taxation Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting) 2018 Amortisation of intangible assets £14,400 Depreciation of tangible assets £11,106 2017 Amortisation of intangible assets £14,400 Depreciation of tangible assets £11,105

LANCEHAWK LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 June 2018

2. Employees

	<i>2018</i>	<i>2017</i>
Average number of employees during the period	10	10

LANCEHAWK LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 June 2018

3. Intangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 July 2017	60,000
At 30 June 2018	<u>60,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 01 July 2017	15,600
Charge for year	14,400
At 30 June 2018	<u>30,000</u>
Net book value	
At 30 June 2018	<u><u>30,000</u></u>
At 30 June 2017	<u><u>44,400</u></u>

LANCEHAWK LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 June 2018

4. Tangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 July 2017	119,346
At 30 June 2018	<u>119,346</u>
Depreciation	
At 01 July 2017	90,530
Charge for year	11,108
At 30 June 2018	<u>101,638</u>
Net book value	
At 30 June 2018	<u>17,708</u>
At 30 June 2017	<u>28,816</u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.